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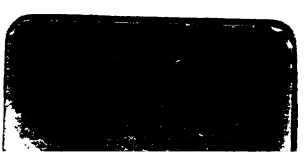

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Editor Daily Ad Patriot
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89TH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

National Independence,

JULY 4, 1865,

AT

DOVER, N. H.

Full Report of the Celebration,

INCLUDING

PRELIMINARY INCIDENTS, PROCESSION, ENGINE TRIAL, FIREWORKS, DECORATIONS, &C.

ALSO

ORATION

BY

HON. JAMES W. PATTERSON, OF HANOVER, N. H.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

DOVER, N. H.
B. BARNES, JR., PUBLISHER.
H. H. GOODWIN, PRINTER.

1865.

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1865 Sept 8.
From the Office of the
Boston Daily Advertiser.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

At a special meeting of the City Government, held Friday evening, July 7th, the following resolution was unanimously passed and a copy of the same forwarded to Hon. J. W. Patterson, eliciting the subjoined reply.

"*Resolved*—By the City Council of Dover, that the thanks of the City Government are hereby extended to Hon. James W. Patterson, for the eloquent and able oration pronounced by him before the citizens of Dover, under the auspices of the City Government on the 4th inst., and that he be requested to furnish a copy for publication."

REPLY.

DOVER, N. H., July 12, 1865.

B. BARNES, JR., ESQ.,

Dear Sir:

Herewith please find the abstract of Hon. James W. Patterson's reply to the letter sent him July 8th, in accordance with a resolution passed by the City Council on the 7th inst.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN B. STEVENS, JR., *City Clerk.*

HANOVER, N. H., July 10, 1865.

My Dear Sir:

Your letter of July 8th communicating to me a Resolution of the City Council of Dover, in which they request a copy of the address, which I delivered in your City on the day of our National Anniversary, has been received and its contents noted. I appreciate the honor of the request and do not feel at liberty to refuse it. * * * * * The arrangement with the City, proposed by Mr. Barnes, to print it in pamphlet form, will be perfectly satisfactory to me. Please communicate with him.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

J. W. PATTERSON.

JOHN B. STEVENS, JR., ESQ.

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REPORT.

The 89th Anniversary of American Independence returned to us the present year with increased and perhaps never equalled interest. The momentous struggles of the past four years have been in defence of that Union we all love so well, and under which we have enjoyed and do enjoy innumerable blessings — the blessings of a free Republic founded upon democratic principles. The first gun fired upon Sumter awoke the national heart, and we have but just seen the culmination of our heroism and many sacrifices — a restored nation — a suppressed rebellion — a united people. Why, then, should we not rejoice and "the hills clap their hands with joy," and the mountains echo from summit to summit the glad tidings so welcome to us all! As Governor Smyth remarked in his proclamation of 21st of June, calling upon the people to gather together on the 4th of July and unite in demonstrations of gratitude and joy at our deliverance from war and national peril:

"Peace smiles once more upon our whole land. The devastation of war has ceased, and the fearful waste of life is ended. The armies of the Great Rebellion, which for four years have desolated our country and defied its authority, are broken and dispersed, and organized armed resistance to the Government is everywhere suppressed. Traitors who have so haughtily defied our Flag are now bowed in submission before it, and suing for pardon and

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mercy at the hands of the government they sought to destroy."

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Dover, the earliest settled town in New-Hampshire, under the *impetus* of its patriotic citizens, determined to observe the day with all the pomp and patriotism due the occasion. The City Council, at a meeting June 9th, passed a resolution appropriating a sum of money for the purpose and appointed the following Joint Committee: — His Honor Wm. F. Estes, ex-officio Chairman; Aldermen Joseph Hallam and Joseph Morrill; Conncilmen W. T. Perkins, Seth T. Hartford, Chas. E. Wentworth, W. L. Thompson and E. B. Chamberlin.

The Committee immediately proceeded to hold meetings and lay out the programme in fine order, appointing sub-committees and showing a zeal in the good work quite commendable. A sum of money for the object was also raised by subscription among the citizens, and under these auspices a grand celebration seemed to be forthcoming, and the subsequent portion of our report justifies the expectation.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The day opened finely. The showers of Saturday and Sunday, the 1st and 2d insts., seemed to be the cooling balm of Heaven upon the worthy occasion, for it laid the dust and made the day one of much physical as well as general comfort. Nature was in her gayest attire, and the warm sun, blue sky and cooling breeze was indeed delightful. Before dawn and without cessation carriages and pedestrians came pouring in — vast streams of living beings — patriotic souls — fired with reverance for our National holiday, and bent on seeing and being seen—lost for a day

"Amid the mighty gaze of gorgeous things."

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ODDS AND ENDS.

At early morning the Grand Army of the Cocheco, the Odds and Ends, Lieut. Gen. K. L. P. W. Duesenbury commanding, paraded through the principal streets with all the grim and fearful circumstance of war, making one of the most grotesque, absurd and witty displays ever attempted. They were accompanied by the celebrated Band of the 10970th Army Corps, Don Sanguinarian, Leader, whose magnificent efforts woke many a resting citizen with dulcet strains of sweeter music than is often heard in a life time.

An Oration was delivered by Hon. Jonathan Haystack, High Excellency Qui Quintem Squash Bosherinctum, the Orator expected, being indisposed and unable to come out. The orator was eloquent and full of patriotism, and was received with shouts, cheers, laughter, tears, &c., especially "&c." After the close of the Oration, the procession "reformed" and returned to headquarters—"*Sic transit gloria mundi*," or Tuesday, rather.

RINGING OF BELLS AND SALUTE.

At sunrise, noon and sunset, the bells were rung. A salute was also fired at those times by Capt. Nathaniel Glines of the old Dover Artillery, the gun used being the old 19th Regiment field piece of more than local history.

INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS.

At 9 A. M. Concerts, commencing with "America," were given on Franklin Square by the Dover Cornet Band, J. Burleigh Pinkham, Leader; on Central Square by the Barnstead Band, D. M. Jacobs, Leader, and on Court Square by the South Newmarket Band, W. M. Robinson, Leader, discoursing finely some choice and appropriate selections, including the National airs.

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PROCESSION.

At 11 A. M. precisely, the Grand Procession, which had been organized, moved on the route, viz:

Detachment of Police.

Chief Marshal, Col. Geo. H. Peirce.

Aids, Col. C. S. Whitehouse, Gonic; S. C. Fisher, and C. W. Wiggin, Dover; E. H. Austin, Madbury.

FIRST DIVISION.

Dover Cornet Band, J. B. Pinkham, Leader.

Strafford Guards, Capt. Thos. Currier.

Dover Phalanx, Master Frank Nason, Captain.

Chief of Police, Gilman Vickery, mounted.

Carriages containing the City Government, Officers of the Day and Invited Guests, viz:

His Honor Mayor W. F. Estes, the Aldermen, the Common Council, other City Officials, Committee of Arrangements; Hon. James W. Patterson, Orator of the Day; Rev. James Rand, Chaplain of the Day; S. M. Wheeler, Esq., President of the Day; John B. Stevens, Jr., Esq., Reader of the Declaration of Independence; Hon. E. H. Rollins, M. C. 2d District, and Hon. Onslow Stearns of Concord; Col. A. Herbert Bellows of Walpole; Judge C. W. Woodman of Dover; Capt. Daniel Hall, Provost Marshal, of 1st District, and others.

SECOND DIVISION.

Lieut. B. F. Vittum, Chief of Division.

John Wiggin, Esq., Capt. Israel B. Littlefield, Assistant Marshals.

South Newmarket Band, W. M. Robinson, Leader.

Fire Department with carriages and engines, viz:

Hook and Ladder No. 1, Capt. Mark F. Nason, 100 men. Carriage richly trimmed with flowers and evergreens, also with festoons of same; floral baskets pendant at front and back—a handsome display. On each side was "Our Union Invincible" and the company's

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motto, "Say the word and down comes your house."—Men in citizens dress.

Tiger Engine Co. No. 2, Capt. J. S. Hayes, 2d; 35 men. Engine decorated with American flags and wreaths. This machine is in itself an elegantly adorned tub, and consequently needs but little trimming to beautify it. Men dressed in black pants, blue jackets with red facings, drab caps with red trimmings.

Fountain Engine Company No. 3, Capt. D. Crockett; 40 men. Engine handsomely trimmed with evergreen, flags and shields, with photograph of Mayor Estes in front — looked pretty and tasty. Men dressed in black pants, red shirts, three-cornered hats, on which was "Fountain Fire Association No. 3, Dover, N. H.

Cataract Engine Co. No. 4, Capt. J. Mahoney; 30 men. Engine trimmed with festoons of evergreen, wreaths, flags, &c., with the motto of the Company over the Engine—neat and appropriate. Men dressed in black pants, white shirts, and glazed caps.

Cochecho Engine Co. No. 5, Capt. T. L. Tibbetts; 40 men. Engine finely trimmed throughout with festoons, flags, floral baskets, &c. Men dressed in black pants, red shirts with blue velvet facings, in centre of which is a star — fire hats on which is their motto, "Rough & Ready No. 5."

THIRD DIVISION.

Col. Charles A. Tufts, Chief of Division.

Surg. C. H. Horsch, Capt. A. J. Hough, Assistant Marshals.

Barnstead Band, D. M. Jacobs, Leader.

St. Paul Commandery Knight Templars No. 3, of Dover, Sir Knights Oliver Wyatt, Eminent Commander; Richard N. Ross, Generalissimo; M. C. Burleigh, Captain General,—with Delegations from Mt. Horeb Commandery,

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Concord; DeWitt Clinton Commandery, Portsmouth, and others.

Strafford Lodge F. and A. Masons No. 29 of Dover. Acting Master Silas Dunn—with Delegations from St. John's and St. Andrew's Lodges, Portsmouth; Star in the East Lodge, Exeter; Fraternal Lodge, Farmington; Humane Lodge, Rochester; Granite and Libanus Lodges, Somersworth; Morning Star Lodge, Wolfboro'; Rising Star Lodge, Newmarket, and others, under John S. Hayes, Esq., Marshal.

Quochecho Encampment I. O. O. Fellows No. 4 of Dover. Daniel Littlefield, C. P., with Delegations from Strawberry Bank Encampment, Portsmouth, Norway Plains Encampment, Rochester, and others.

Wecohamet Lodge I. O. O. Fellows No. 3 of Dover. S. T. Hartford, N. G., with Delegation from Piscataqua and New Hampshire Lodges, Portsmouth; Motolinia Lodge, Rochester; Sagamore Lodge, Newmarket; Salmon Falls Lodge, Salmon Falls; Olive Branch Lodge, South Berwick, and others, all under W. H. Parmenter, Esq., Grand Marshal.

Hibernian U. B. Society, Dennis Mahoney, President, 50 men.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Col. J. P. Baker, Chief of Division.

R. B. Wiggin, James I. Christie, A. J. Hodgdon, C. W. Adams, Jr., Assistant Marshals.

Instructors and Children of Public Schools numerically arranged—in carriages and hayracks, viz:

DISTRICT NO. 1.

Belknap Grammar School, Silver Street, E. M. Lancaster, Principal; Sarah B. Piper, Assistant.

Secondary School, Silver Street, M. Ellen Bickford, Teacher.

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Primary School, Silver Street, Mary S. Piper, Teacher; Emma Thomson, Assistant.

Secondary School, Pine Hill, Lizzie S. Drew, Teacher.

Primary School, Juliette Reynolds, Teacher.

DISTRICT NO. 2.

High School, Chestnut Street, Thomas Tash, Principal; Emily A. Hutchinson, Assistant.

Grammar School, Chestnut Street, J. L. Brewster, Principal; Laurana J. Hanson and Clarabel Gerrish, Assistants.

Washington Street Primary Schools—Hattie P. Webster, Mary T. Caverly, Mary E. Wentworth, Alice A. Hackett, Teachers.

St. Thomas St. Primary School—Lydia A. Flagg, Teacher.

School St. Primary Schools—Lovie F. Ricker, Delia A. Henderson, Hattie R. Colby, Sarah F. Rand, Teachers.

Hurd street Primary Schools—Edna E. Caswell, Sarah L. Hallam, Ella M. Spurling, Sophronia Smith, Teachers.

Fourth street Primary School—Ellen F. Flagg, Teacher.

Brick street Primary Schools—Sarah A. Chapman and Emma M. Horne, Teachers.

District No. 3—Lucie A. McDuffee, Teacher.

District No. 4—Caroline D. Hall, Teacher.

District No. 5—Elizabeth J. Nute, Teacher.

District No. 6—Emma H. Bean, Teacher.

District No. 7—Mary C. Cook, Teacher.

District No. 8—Mary A. Babb, Teacher.

District No. 9—Georgiana Horne, Teacher.

District No. 10—Sarah H. Ross, Teacher.

District No. 11—Mary A. Tuttle, Teacher.

District No. 12—Abby F. Jenness, Teacher.

Franklin Academy—Charles Jewett, Principal; Susan R. LeBosquet, Abby E. Flagg, Assistants.

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Citizens of Dover and surrounding towns in carriages.

Citizens of Dover and surrounding towns in Cavalcade.

The Route of the Procession was, viz: From the City Hall through Washington to Belknap, through Belknap, Locust, Spring, Pleasant, Central, Washington, Main, Franklin, Brick and Chestnut streets, to Cocheco Grove.

The High School scholars were in two beautiful carriages, the 1st and 2nd classes in a car of unique design, trimmed with evergreen and flowers, with a canopy formed by streamers of the same material, the whole lined with red. The American flag graced the car at several points, and the young ladies presented a happy scene. On each side was "Dover High School," between two circular inscriptions, viz.: "Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776." — "Proclamation of Emancipation, Jan. 1, 1863." In the rear, "Union and Freedom," a star between.

The 3d and 4th classes of the High School were in a boat representing the Ship of State, the Goddess of Liberty with the American Shield as the figure-head, and a Commodore at the helm. On each side was "Our Country's Pride," — a very charming and appropriate design, reflecting much credit upon those originating it.

The Masonic, Odd Fellows, Hibernians, Fire Companies, and other bodies, displayed their full insignia and corporate banners, which added largely to the imposing character of the occasion.

EXERCISES AT THE GROVE.

The Procession arrived at Cochecho Grove, near the depot at about, 12.30 noon, a vast auditory having assembled, composed largely of ladies, whose patriotism on this occasion vied enviably with that of the sterner sex, and whose smiles and bright looks were universally appreciated. Soon the grove was well filled with the multitude, eager to listen to the eloquent and noble words "that fire the heart and move the sense" of humanity.

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Joseph Hallam, Esq., in behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, called the assemblage to order, and announced the following list of officers for the occasion:

President — Samuel M. Wheeler, Esq.

Vice Presidents — Daniel M. Christie, John E. Bickford, Z. S. Wallingford, Dr. Joseph H. Smith, Dr. Levi G. Hill, C. W. Wiggin, W. S. Stevens, Albert S. Tash, Ebenezer Faxon, Joseph W. Welch, C. W. Woodman, Dr. A. Bickford, Wm. Burr, Dover; G. W. Burleigh, Royal Eastman, Somersworth; Joshua Converse, Augustus Rollins, Rollinsford; Jonathan Cartland, Lee; Col. John W. Kingman, Durham; W. H. H. Twombly, Madbury; William Hale, Barrington; Jacob H. Ela, Rochester; N. V. Whitehouse, Gonic; George C. Peavey, Strafford; John D. Lyman, Farmington; Charles H. Jones, Milton; Thomas Bennett, New Durham; Augustus G. Orne, Middleton.

Secretaries — T. B. Garland, G. H. Neibuhr, B. Barnes, Jr., Dover; Frank McDuffee, Rochester.

Mr. Wheeler, who presided with his usual good taste, without extended remarks, announced the orders of the day. After singing "Independence Day" by the children of the schools, under the care of John G. Cate, Esq., which was finely given, Rev. James Rand invoked the blessing of Almighty God upon the occasion, in a fervent and impressive prayer. The children then sang "America" in a thrilling and effective manner, the audience joining. Next the Declaration of Independence was read by the City Clerk, John B. Stevens, Jr., Esq., and it was one of the best renditions ever given in Dover. Following which, was Hon. James W. Patterson's Oration.

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ORATION.

Ten days since my neighbor died at the age of eighty-nine. Born a colonist and the subject of a king, his memory touched the birth-struggle of our nation, lingered in the years through which its power and prosperity were consolidated, and closed its eventful record with the great civil conflict, in which the Government has been regenerated and fitted for a higher and more permanent life, by the blood of children, born after the venerable man had passed the culmination of his years. The whole current of our national history, burdened with the golden argosies of the past, and bearing onward to posterity the priceless treasures of Liberty and Civilization, which the Anglo American people have added to the wealth of the world, has flowed beneath the span of that single life.

This is but the Eighty-ninth Anniversary of the Republic, yet what grand triumphs of peace, what heroic endurance, and imperishable deeds of just war, what achievements of popular intelligence and enterprise crowd the brief record of our years!

Earth and air have been rifled of their hidden treasures and rendered subservient to our success as a people.—Cunning inventions have been multiplied and made to facilitate the processes of labor. Science and Art have rapidly and constantly advanced. Wealth has been created as if by the power of magic, and thrown into the varied forms of convenience, comfort, elegance, luxury and productive capital. In less than a century a national literature has grown up, rivaling in richness and variety

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the intellectual products, which in the old world have been accumulating since the revival of learning. In this short period the Government too has attained to a foremost place in civil power and national influence, and what is far better, has given to our white population and at last, I trust in God, has given to our *entire* population in every branch of industry, the security of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

The ægis of Law has everywhere and at all times protected the constitutional prerogatives and the social privileges of the citizen. Political rights and the sanctities of home have here been shielded by the force of public opinion from the invasions of power, and licensed more sacredly than elsewhere by the watchful police of consolidated power. All this has been the work of "a people, who", as Burke said of our fathers "are still as it were but in the gristle, and not hardened into the bone of manhood."

When five centuries had elapsed from the foundation of Rome, she commanded less power than is wielded by the commonwealth of New-Hampshire at the opening of her ninetieth year of divided sovereignty.

A thousand years of pupilage were given to Greece, before she began her historic career among the great powers of the world.

England, Christian England, has had more than fifteen centuries of discipline by peace and war, in which to develop her resources and perfect her institutions, and yet to-day, the United States, except where treason has brought the desolations of civil strife, are in advance of the mother country in the mechanical and other aids to industry; in the thrift and enterprise of their laboring classes; in the diffusion of wealth and intelligence, and in everything which can make a people great and happy.

What is the source and sustaining power of all this unparalleled prosperity? It cannot have resulted largely

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from an inherent difference of populations. We will not arrogate to ourselves superior powers, except as the result of our national education and discipline, for we trace our lineage to the same Celtic and Teutonic stock, from which the nations of Western Europe sprung, and have inherited with them the vigor and vitality of Saxon blood. We have not outstripped others in the pursuit of wealth and empire, because our soil is more fertile or filled with richer treasures than theirs. It is not because we breath a purer air, or are spanned by more beautiful skies than those which spread above the realms where Oriental despots or European kings hold sway.

The springs of this mighty activity, this amazing prosperity of our people, will not be found exclusively in the Republican forms of government established by our fathers. That was a great work, the remembrance of which can never perish from history or the gratitude of their children. But it was not their greatest work. The Republic was not so truly American as *the ground principles* with which they underlaid it and *the spirit of personal liberty* which they infused into it. Republics had risen and perished before their day.

There were the ancient Greek republics, in which personal liberty was lost sight of in the paramount independence of the State. The lowest stratum of society was left uncared for, a fertile hot-bed of miseries and discontents. That *profanum vulgus* was the perpetual source of violent outbreaks in the State, and a facile instrument in the hands of unscrupulous aspirants for civil or military power.

Between the fifth and twelfth centuries arose the confederated free cities of Europe. But the freedom of those centuries would be social servitude in this. "The terms *servitude* and *freedom*" says Guizot recall to *our* minds ideas far more precise and definite than the facts

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of the eighth, ninth or tenth centuries to which they relate. If we say that the towns in the eighth century were in a state of *freedom*, we say by far too much: we attach now to the word "*freedom*" a signification which does not represent the fact of the eighth century." The boasted Germanic and other confederations which succeeded the decline of the "free cities" had but the slightest approximation to internal equality and harmony of organization, and were a chain of petty feudal states, leagued together for common defense against an all-absorbing and rapacious despotism, and for the perpetuation of serfdom, rather than a union of free commonwealths, associated for the elevation and mutual protection of their respective populations.

Our fathers were instructed too by the civil policy and experience of the Italian republics, reared upon the political axioms, that all govermental authority emanates from the People; that political power should return at fixed intervals to its source and that they who hold it should be *responsible to the people for its use.*

These are fundamental principles of freedom, but unfortunately the citizens of those admirable states had not yet discovered that to be free, they must not only assert their independence of foreign and monarchial domination, but must shield themselves by the checks and barriers of law, against the usurpation and tyranny of a home government, that had been Christianized at the altar of Freedom.

The paramount end of all the early European republics was popular sovereignty and not popular liberty.—Hence it was that the members of the general assemblies of those ancient and mediæval confederacies, were rather deputies and ambassadors of independent states and cities, each jealous of the others and seeking to enhance its own power, than the representatives of a few and

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united people. They established an irrepressible conflict, by bringing together and attempting to harmonize principles which had no affinity.

* "Ut turpiter atrum,
Desinat in piscem mulier formosa superne."

The theory running through all forms of absolutism is, that man, with the exception of the few who rule by the grace of God, is made for government. The theory underlying free civil institutions is, that governments are made for man, and should conform to his conditions and social interests. Now any attempt to frame into a system of government institutions originating in these opposite theories must, in the nature of things, bring discord and ruin to the people over whom it is placed. The principles are antagonistic, and the struggle must go on, till one or the other is excluded and the system made homogeneous. God has brought home this lesson to the convictions of our people, by the bitter experience of the last four years as it was never taught before in history. "Whom the Lord loveth he correcteth; even as a father the son in whom he delighteth."

The statesmen who established our government and those who framed its constitution were too well instructed in the experiences of the past, not to recognize this great truth. They had studied carefully the writings of such men as Milton, Fenelon and Montesqieu, and had pondered the essential questions of political philosophy, as they only can upon whom God has laid the responsibility of determining the civil and social condition of their posterity to the latest generations. They laid down the political equality of men as a self-evident truth, and assumed that liberty was a natural right, which could not be alienated by the dicta of a king, or the enactments of Parliament. They did not attempt to demonstrate these

*NOTE. Or, as freely translated, "A beautiful woman in part and part a hideous fish."

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self-evident truths, but more wisely committed them unargued to the opinions of mankind in justification of their solemn act. The assertion, that all men are by nature free and equal, carries conviction without proof, like the assertion thas the whole is greater than its parts.

These cardinal truths are the central, organizing principles of our whole system, and may be made the tests of legislation and public policy. They are fundamental, and, ramifying all our institutions and pervading the national legislation, give to our government a character essentially different from that of the earlier republics. Modern liberty is public, social freedom, rather than the independence of the State, though not excluding the latter. It not only defends the Nation's life and honor, but protects the rights of the citizen by the defenses of law against the encroachments of power.

In thus speaking of the work of the fathers, I am reminded of that barbarous institution of arbitrary power, which in its late attempt to destroy "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," and to enthrone itself upon the ruins of the Republic, has itself been cast down. But when tempted to reproach them with the sacrifices of these years of blood, I remember that though they left it where they found it, under the protection of State law, they would not so much as recognise its existence by a single word in the organic law of the general government.

I will not reproach them, for they could not anticipate its growth, and I am not sure that there has been a period since its establishment in the colonies, when it could have been overthrown by anything less than the power of civil war.

No word or thought of crimination shall mingle with the grateful tribute, which we this day pay to the memory of the glorious dead. They were the first to establish the representative system in a confederate government.

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They cast down monopolies and abolished castes. They opened the honors and the responsibilities of public life to all, for whom and by whom the government was established and is maintained. They breathed into republican forms the spirit of personal liberty, and secured the property, the homes, and the persons of private citizens alike, against the cupidity of license and the encroachments of arbitrary power, by the strong arm of law. They founded schools and built churches for the intellectual and moral culture of the people, without which they could neither administer nor perpetuate their institutions.—These are among the precious *memorabilia* whose light gladdens our eyes, as we gaze back into those years of darkness. How sublime and great does their work appear, when we contrast the constitution and entire structure of this government, in whole or in detail, with the civil institutions of other lands and other ages.

Theirs was not an attempt to create a Platonic republic, or to realize a Utopian dream. The diverse interests of an extended territory and a varied industry; the ever-changing and complicated problems arising from domestic and foreign commerce; the delicate questions of state and national jurisdiction; the passionate struggles of parties; all our experiences of peace and war, for near a century, have shown our fabric of institutions to have been conceived with a seeming prophetic forecast of the future, and to have been founded in practical wisdom. Time has established the position of the architects of our system among the pre-eminent statesmen of the world.

We, and the generation which preceeded us, listened with bated breath and throbbing hearts to the thrilling story of their lives, but our children will hang entranced on other lips. Their sensibilities and gratitude, their pride and patriotism, will be enkindled by the greater

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sacrifices, and not less heroic achievements of our own time. Like beacon lights, God lifts these grand epochs of our history at intervals, that their light may fall forward upon the path which he has marked for us to tread. It is thus we are educated and perfected for the sublime work, in the cause of civil liberty and Christian progress, which Providence has laid upon our nation. Heaven has kindly lengthened out the lives of a remnant of the fathers, that they might bring down the congratulations of that dead generation of the founders of the government to this living generation of their children, who have defended it against the colossal efforts of domestic treason and foreign hate, and have established its power and its renown under the whole heavens. All others, the mighty counsellors, and the heroic defenders of the infant republic, have joined the great congregation who fell in the march, the camp, the battle, from the struggle in the streets of Lexington to the surrender of Yorktown.

But on this memorable day, as we utter our words of grateful remembrance, and rehearse the exploits of our sires, we seem to hear from out the depths of air responsive and jubilant voices of recognition and gratulation, as if the fathers too were celebrating within the crystal spheres the triumphs of their children. As they look down upon the republic, purified and re-established by a race of men worthy of themselves, each may say,

* "Exegi monumentum aere perennius,
Regalique situ pyramidum altius;
Quod non imber edax, non Aquilo impotens
Possit diruere, aut innumerabilis
Annorum series, et fuga temporum.
Non omnis moriar; multaque pars mei
Vitabit Libitinam.

---

*Note.
More durable than brass, the frame
Which here I consecrate to Fame;
Higher than pyramids that rise,
With royal pride, to brave the skies;

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In nothing else perhaps did the founders of our republic exhibit so wide and careful a generalization of the political experience of nations, or so comprehensive a statesmanship, as in the provisions which they made for the freedom of labor.

They perceived not only that voluntary industry was the proper basis of a sound political economy, but that its protection and encouragement was the only policy, which could ensure the enlargement and perpetuation of national power.

The true principles, upon which the financial prosperity of nations rests, seem not to have been understood until within a comparatively recent period. Statesmen held and governments practiced upon the theory, that what one gained another must lose. Hence war for the sake of plunder, or commercial advantage, became the established policy and the constant practice of nations. Cities like Tyre and Corinth, that had grown rich by trade, were sacked to supply the demands of a profligate ruling class, or to feed an indolent and penniless but warlike people. Rome herself, that had wandered like a bandit through the world, fell at last by the hands of Gothic and Vandalic robbers. But the framers of our government conceived more truly, that wealth was the product of honest industry, aided by capital and the forces of nature. Acting upon that theory they repudiated war and all entangling alliances, and adopted a policy looking to the developement of the resources of the country and the capacities of its inhabitants. They made the government dependent upon the people, and not the people, as in the

---

Nor years, though numberless the train,
Nor flight of seasons, wasting rain,
Nor winds, that loud in tempests break,
Shall e'er its firm foundation shake.
Nor shall the funeral pyre consume
My fame; that nobler part shall bloom,
With youth unfading shall improve.

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olden time, dependent upon the arms and arbitrary support of the government. In pursuance of this fundamental idea of political economy, they liberated industry from the burdens and disabilities, which feudal practices and the support of a costly aristocracy had thrown upon it in the old world. Even before the Revolution, the law of entails and the law of primogeniture, which Dr. Johnson had defended with the argument that it "made but one fool in a family," had been swept away in some of the colonies.

Labor will never put forth all its productive capacity, where its legitimate incomes are restricted by class or governmental monopolies, or where its accumulated capital is rendered insecure, either by the weakness or unrestrained exactions of government. It must languish, also, where the laboring classes are depressed to a condition of social or political inferiority. Labor must be made honorable, if we would have it profitable, and save the community from a race of drones. The incentives of civil distinction and social position must be brought in, to overcome man's constitutional love of ease and self-indulgence, and to sustain a continuous activity and enterprise in the great industrial pursuits. The people must be educated, too, if we would constantly increase and improve the character of the products of a country. It is intellectual discipline, that brings the discoveries of Science and the inventions of Art to the assistance of Labor, that secures the balance of trade, and gives success in the competition for the markets of the world. In a word, it is free, honorable home industry, which creates wealth, brings national prosperity, strength and influence, and makes a people virtuous, intelligent and happy.

This the fathers comprehended and provided for. All the forces of society have here been made to work lovingly together, for the accomplishment of the highest

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success. We have laid down to rest, secure beneath the protection, which a beneficent government extends to our homes and our persons. We have toiled, knowing that no ruthless hand of power could appropriate the fruits of our industry, and that our children would enter into our labors. We have been proud of the poor man's success and elevation, and have pointed with self-gratulations to the distinguished agriculturists, the princely merchants, the scholars and the statesmen, who have risen from the humblest ranks among us to the loftiest historic pre-eminence.

How grand and how magnificent have been the results! The old family of Thirteen States has already widened into Thirty-four, each of imperial dimensions and capacity, and many more are bending their energies to join "the circle of Liberty." In less than a century a population of Three millions has increased to a population of Thirty millions without degeneracy. The narrow industry of agriculture and manufactures, with which we entered upon our course, now feeds a commerce, which, springing from its paralysis under the old confederation, at length in lucrativeness and ubiquity disputes the supremacy with the arrogant, insular mistress of the seas, and pours its surplus wealth of products into all the markets of the world.

Where else, in time or place, have populous cities, resounding with the roar of multitudinous pursuits, and filled with the palaces and the comforts of universal wealth, risen from the very wilderness, like a golden paradise in an Eastern tale, and taken permanent root in a single decade but here? Where but here was ever a wild waste, that had listened only to the howl of the panther, or the whoop of the savage, transformed in the brief years of a child's minority into a mighty commonwealth, rivaling in affluence and power the venerable states of the

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mother continent? All this is simple fact and not fiction, but the half is not told.

Would you approximate to a just conception of the financial resources and national capacities, developed by ninety years of free industry, observe the comfort and vigor of our entire population; measure the expenditures, and number the men who have fallen in the mighty struggle through which we have passed, and then remember that the prosperity of the North has never failed, and that our wealth and population have constantly increased during these years of waste and blood. But this prosperity has not been equally distributed. Hitherto there have been States, whose condition has been abnormal; whose system of domestic industry has deprived them of the legitimate results of labor, elevated and energized by the aspirations and competitions of an intelligent community.

Extorted labor can only be maintained by violence, and over a people ignorant and unskilful, whose industry will be of the rudest and most unprofitable kind. Educated labor, which improves and multiplies the products of art and handicraft, flies from the vicinage of slavery, and compels its supporters to live in deprivation of the comforts and improvements of free communities, or to exhaust their incomes by purchasing at enhanced prices. Slaves work without heart and accomplish but little. Any system of enforced labor, where the laborer is made property, creates a landed aristocracy, and throws the wealth of the community into the hands of a few. The non-slaveholding free population are driven from the country, or sink to the most abject poverty, and yet are too proud to engage in work, which has been degraded by Slavery. Public intelligence and public morals cannot be maintained in such a community. The poverty-stricken masses, pressed by want and lost to self-respect, become either a dangerous and turbulent body of malcontents, or the pliant

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tools of faction in the hands of an unscrupulous but untitled nobility. The influence upon the holders of this species of property is not less baneful than upon the disenfranchised and hopeless chattel. Living in ease and luxury, upon gains wrung from the compulsory labor of others, they become indolent, arrogant and corrupt, and naturally desire to carry into the government of the state, the monopoly and oppression, with which they have become familiar in the institutions of social life. Slavery villanage, serfdom, or any system, which lays restraints upon labor, is unfavorable to the increase of population, to the accumulation of wealth, and to the progress of civilization. Manufactures and commerce will languish under slavery, and agriculture will be prosecuted by the most primitive methods. This is not theory but fact, confirmed by the history of our country. In no previous period has there been so fair and so satisfactory a trial of the merits of free and slave labor, as has been made in our own time and by our own people. In 1790 the population of New York was 340,120, that of Virginia 748,308,—more than double that of New York. In 1850 the population of New York was 3,097,394, that of Virginia 1,421-661,—less than half that of New York. In 1791 the exports of Virginia exceeded those of New York by $625,400. In 1852 the exports of New York exceeded those of Virginia by $84,759,799. In 1790 the imports of the two States were nearly equal. In 1853 the imports of New York exceeded those of Virginia by $177,871,995. According to the census of 1850, the value of the real and personal property of Virginia, including her slaves, was $391,646,438; that of New York, without setting a price upon man, was $1,080,309,216. The real and personal estate in New York city alone, is worth more by a hundred million of dollars than the entire valuation of the "Old Dominion," negroes and all.

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Run the parallel between Massachusetts, with her seven thousand eight hundred square miles, and North Carolina, with her fifty thousand seven hundred and four square miles, and though possessed of nearly equal commercial and manufacturing capacities, the advantage, in every point of comparison, is so greatly in favor of the former, that it becomes almost incredible. The contrast between Pennsylvania and South Carolina is even more striking. If we compare the entire body of the *slave* and *free* States we reach the same result.

According to De Bow the entire wealth of the slave States, including the slaves, was in 1850 $2,936,090,737; that of the free States was $4,102,172,108, which leaves a balance of $1,166,081,371, in favor of the free States. The census of 1860 gives to the the slave States a population all told of 12,240,000; to the free States a population of 19,203,008; leaving a balance in favor of the free States of 6,963,008. In making this comparison it should be borne in mind that the greater thrift of the North is due, not to natural advantages, but to superiority of social and industrial institutions.

Such has been slavery in our own country, and yet it was arrogant, turbulent and factious from the beginning, and carried the manners and morals engendered by continual contact with a crime against humanity, into the deliberative assembly and the social circle. It repudiated the *first principles* by which the fathers justified their appeal to arms against British oppression, and upon which they reared the grand and massive fabric of our liberties. Worse than this, it attempted to emaculate the constitution by false glosses, and to transform the Republic into a league of independent sovereignties, which the diplomacy of oppression might shatter at will. Failing in this, it essayed to subvert the government by force, and to build a break-water *that should arrest the progress of civilization.*

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The sons of honorable toil, absorbed in the pursuits of peace, gathered reluctantly from their happy homes to the inevitable strife, but when marshalled for the deadly struggle, they presented to the world the spectacle of an army of thinking men. The very rank and file comprehended the great principles at stake, and were inspired by the memories of the past, and the glorious visions of the future. The "leagued oppression" fought with a bravery, which made the war the "bloodiest picture in the book of Time," but the Army and the Navy, to whom under God the people had committed the great interests of Labor and Liberty, animated, not with a spirit of conquest or of military glory, but with the patriotic sentiment of Jackson that "*The Federal Union must be preserved,*" and with the still loftier sentiment of Webster, that "*Union and Liberty*" must hereafter be "*One and Inseparable,*" moved calmly, but with the irresistible tread of fate, over sea and plain, through the cold of winter and the heat of summer, amid the "pestilence that walketh in darkness, and the destruction that wasteth at noon-day," until at length they have re-established the authority of government on every acre of its wide domain, and have carried the Proclamation of Liberty to the sable children of toil, for whose perpetual bondage traitors added the crime of War to the black catalogue of their guilt.

The triumph of arms has established the power, and enhanced the glory of the Republic. It has saved us from a disintegration of the Federal government, and a disgraceful surrender of Constitutional liberty, but it has not settled *the great underlying struggle* between free and slave labor. It has only transferred it from the field of war to the field of diplomacy.

This fellow citizens, is a question of pressing importance and not inferior in magnitude to others, which have been determined by the arbitrament of arms. Whatever is

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done, in the behalf of labor and future security in this direction, must be done now. It is surrounded with difficulties, we admit, but it demands *immediate action*, and there should be a definite and decided expression of public opinion upon it. We may as well assume in the outset, what all History teaches, that any form of absolutism like Slavery, has the vitality and germanent power of devils-grass, and must be plucked up by the roots, if we would not have it spring up again to trouble us. Restore the belligerent South to its *old status* in the Union, and with the aid of only one sixth of the Free State vote in Congress, it will control the legislation and the domestic and foreign policy of the government. Would it not find help to assume the Southern debt, or under the burden of taxation to repudiate that, which has been accumulated in the prosecution of a war so destructive to their property and so humbling to their pride? Is it not therefore a matter of the highest importance, that at least a portion of the Southern representation should be loyal to Liberty and to Labor? Shall we leave Negro suffrage as an embittered theme for future political agitation, an

"Eternal tempest never to be calmed?"

But the negro is ignorant and degraded. Shall we therefore leave the question for future adjustment? It may be best. But when do you expect South Carolina and Georgia to establish schools for negro education? When will they allow others to establish them if their assent is to be secured? How soon would emancipated slaves reach the lofty plain, where they may properly exercise the rights of freemen, if given over to the tender mercies of Southern legislation? Will it be the next year or the next century? How soon would the rights of property and equal privileges in court be conceded to chattels who have purchased liberty at the price of blood? Left to their old masters, they

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would sink to a condition, combining all the evils and none of the reliefs of the system, from which they have escaped. Besides, fellow citizens, the opportunity of settling this question, *once lost* to the government, is lost *forever*. It is only while we have the power of submitting conditions of return that we can reach it.—Freedmen are now citizens of the United States, and their rights and liberties must be protected by that government, which they have helped to preserve by their blood. Both public faith and public justice require this. If suffrage is their surest and cheapest defence, as well as an incentive to social progress, it is both the duty and the right of the government to secure it to them. Any conditions, consistent with the claims of justice, may be imposed upon the defeated traitors, which the welfare of the freedmen and the future peace and security of the government may demand. This is common sense, universal history and clearly established law. It flows from the right of self-defence. Am I asked by what right the government can interfere with these matters, which are reserved to the States? I answer by *the right of war*, which authorizes the appointment of provisional governors, which restricts the right of suffrage, and does other executive acts, and which will remain in force until the Rebel States enter upon their functions as States in the Union, on the conditions submitted to them as a conquered enemy.

Of one thing I am sure, and that is, that whatever else is left undone, the slave power in this republic *must be broken*. Every principle of justice and humanity demands this. The long wail of an oppressed race cries it in our ears. The voices of sixty thousand, dead of hunger, and of three hundred thousand fallen in battle, demand it at our hands. Does not the army of surviving heroes hear the voice of the army of the dead? Shall not we, who have been consecrated by a baptism of blood, be true to

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the covenant of Liberty, which we have made with both the living and the dead?

Are any staggered with scruples? Remember there are political as well as military necessities which demand the conservatism of extreme measures. Jefferson found them in his day, and we must not expect to escape them. "But one thing I hope will be considered absolutely necessary," says John Stuart Mill, "to break altogether the power of the slave-holding caste. Unless this is done, the abolition of slavery will be merely nominal. If an aristocracy of ex-slaveholders remain masters of the State Legislatures, they will be able effectually to nullify a great part of the result, which has been so dearly bought by the blood of the free States. They and their dependents must be effectually out-numbered at the polling places; which can only be effected by the concession of full equality of political rights to negroes and by a large immigration of settlers from the North."

I do not say that every enfranchised negro should vote. His claims as a heroic soldier, who has fought in the Federal army, cannot over-ride the claims of public safety. But I do say, that there should be no distinction of color, for the sake of humoring a prejudice, that has no foundation in principle. I do say that the principle of civil liberty, which declares all men politically equal and the principle of political economy, which requires that labor should be free and honorable, demands that all men should vote, when not clearly incompatible with the public welfare. The burden of proof is upon those who would withold the privilege in a Republic. I concede that a prudent statesmanship will, in a time like this, pursue a policy of conciliation. Nothing should be done in a spirit of revenge. A large generosity should be extended to the wants of the South, and cordiality exhibited in our mutual intercourse. There should be no taunts of defeat,

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nor criminations for the past. For the sake of restoring confidence, I might even consent to forego, for a time, the luxury of building monuments to the heroic dead, who sleep in southern battle-fields. I would extend to the mass of the people the advantages of trade, and kindly aid them in obliterating the ravages of war. But I would not lose the respect of mankind by surrendering *principles* and throwing away the *fruits* of victory, through a morbid desire to propitiate the leading traitors whom history will never pardon. A foreign foe may be made a friend, but a domestic traitor can never forget his crime.

> "Love quarrels oft in pleasing concord end,
> Not wedlock treachery endangering life."

Let us remember that we are building on foundations laid by the fathers, and that our responsibilities are not circumscribed by these troublous times. Unborn generations as they rise will hold us responsible for the results of this mighty struggle. The teachings of a sound political philosophy, and not the discordant dicta of a temporary policy, should guide our actions. It is not given to us to command results, but with the royal Psalmist we can say "In God is my salvation and my glory; the rock of my strength, and my refuge is in God."

Questions of social and civil polity may temporarily distract society, as perturbing influences are impressed upon planetary orbits, but they cannot permanently arrest or derange the Divine purposes in the life of nations, marching forward to their consumation in the great cycles of history. There is a *primum mobile*, above these inner spheres, whose motion flows from the Supreme Power, and whose irresistable force draws all inferior movements into its own mighty progress.

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REPORT.

[CONTINUED.]

The oration, which was about an hour in delivery, was repeatedly interrupted by hearty applause.

The closing exercise was the singing of "Old Hundred" by the children, assisted by the South Newmarket Band, the concourse uniting. It was a thrilling and an appropriate *finale* to the Exercises of the Day.

DINNER AT NEW HAMPSHIRE HOUSE

The City Government, with their Invited Guests, Officers of the Day, and others, sat down at 3 1-2 P. M. to a sumptuous dinner, which was a social and informal gathering, and much enjoyed by all present.

TRIAL OF FIRE ENGINES.

The Committee of Arrangements generously appropriated $100 for the prizes to the worthy Fire Department of the City, viz: 1st prize, $50; 2d prize, $30; 3d prize, $20. As the Department is about being reorganized, preparatory to the introduction of Steam Fire Engines, this tribute of respect to the noble boys was truly a just one and well deserved.

At 4 P. M., the trial took place on Franklin Square.—The Judges were, viz: No. 2, Lieut. J. T. S. Libbey; No. 3, C. H. Horton; No. 4, C. W. Wiggin; No. 5, C. W. Thurston; Referee, Cyrus E. Hayes.

The wind was very strong from the West, and thereby preventing a satisfactory result, causing calculations to "gang aglee." The consequence of this and other unfavorable circumstances was that the Judges were unable to make a report. Either a review of the playing will be had or else a new trial. If the latter, we hope it will be

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on a still day and the result will be universally satisfactory. The whole Department bear the respect of the community, who cannot forget their past worthy services.

HORSE TROT AT GRANITE STATE PARK.

At the above park, some two miles north of the city, a grand trot came off between Lady Brooks of Elliot, Me., and Kennebec Boy of Portland, Me., for a Purse of $500, best 3 in 5 to harness. The horses are new to the track, not having been considered track stock. The Lady is 8 years old and the Boy 7 years. The race was viz:

1st Heat. Lady B. drew the pole and kept ahead, K. Boy gaining and then falling back but at length coming up finely, making an exciting heat; the home stretch being a handsome display of trotting. Lady B. won the heat by about a length. Time 2.51.

2d Heat. After a while a fair start was had, the Lady however not taking lead as before, the K. Boy consequently took from her the pole which he kept for a while, but on the home stretch, which was a spanking trot, the Lady came in a little ahead. Time 2.49.

3d Heat. Lady B., though this time closely pressed by K. Boy at the half mile pole, soon leaped ahead. The Boy however showed some fine trotting and again pressed the Lady, but the latter held her own and came in a length or two ahead. Time 2.49, winning the race in three straight heats.

SUMMARY.—Purse $500. Best 3 in 5 to harness.

John Wiggin ns. br. m. Lady Brooks of Elliot, Me. 1 1 1
H. Richardson ns. br. s. Kennebec Boy of Portland, Me. 2 2 2

Time. 2.51—2.59—2.49.

A large crowd was in attendance and the best of feeling existed. Both horses are good trotters and will yet make their mark on the track. The Judges were—Samuel Langley, Boston; James F. Chase, Dover; William A. Worster, Great Falls.

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FIREWORKS ON FRANKLIN SQUARE.

The closing affair of the day was a grand display of fireworks on Franklin Square, from the Laboratory of C. E. Marsters, Roxbury, Mass; S. W. Creech, Boston, Agent. It was a very tasty display, in charge of Joseph E. Kimball, Esq.

From sunset till dark, at intervals, Rockets, with the various garnitures of colored stars and golden rain, were fired; succeeded by an illumination of Bengola Lights.—The following select pieces were then given, forming an imposing sequel:

1. Chaplet of Flora. 2. Aurora. 3. Yew Tree. 4. Scroll Wheel. 5. Peruvian Cross. 6. Revolving Globe. 7. Finale: this was a tribute to the memory of the lamented late President of our country. It was composed of letters in lance fire, forming the word "LINCOLN," encircling the name in a beautiful wreath of laurel in emerald fire, surmounting it with two American Flags, in the appropriate colors of red, white and blue.

During the exhibition there were fired between each piece Rockets with silver, crimson, gold, emerald and blue stars; gold rain and serpents; Flower Vases, that filled the air with clusters of colored lights; Illuminations of brilliant Bengola Lights and crimson fires; Mines of Serpents; Torbillions of Silver and colors; and Aerial Shells, which with a report ascended to an immense height and then bursting, discharged clusters of agate, blue, crimson, green and gold stars, gold rain and flights of amber streamers.

DECORATIONS.

The City was very generally decorated, and the citizens carried with them some emblem of nationality, even a miniature flag or streamer—the ladies especially being patriotically adorned. The residences of our leading citizens were decorated with appropriate designs, flags, streamers, &c. Among them, we noticed those of Mayor

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Estes and J. E. Bickford on Central St.; G. H. Pierce, Pleasant St.; C. H. Horsch, C. A. Tufts and Charles Hayes, on Locust St.; Eli V. Brewster and D. Lawrence on Washington St.; the Pierce Mansion, W. T. Prescott, on Silver St., and others. The Engine Houses and Hook and Ladder House were also, "in and out," handsomely decorated with festoons of evergreen, shields and flags. Flags were displayed on the City Hall, the flag staffs of the Engine Companies and other public places. Everywhere the eye greeted with peculiar pleasure the Flag of our almost boundless country,—the peer of nations—aye, the leading nation of the world, a title now justly deserved.

PRESENTATION.

At 9 A. M. a presentation took place at Engine Co. No. 3's house on Washington St. The Foreman, Capt. D. Crockett, was presented with an elegant Silver Trumpet by the members of that Company. Mr. Seorim Demeritt made the presentation. which was accompanied by the following remarks:

MR. FOREMAN:—I have been delegated by our brother firemen to present to you, in their behalf, this beautiful instrument, the badge of authority in our calling, and upon the present occasion a token and mark of respect in which you are held by Fountain Fire Association No. 3.—You have been connected with the Department, and a member of our Company for a long term of years, and I do not think I mistake the feelings or sense of your companions, when I say that we have ever found you prompt, courteous and energetic in whatever position you have been placed. With the warmest wishes for your future success in life, and the hope that, when our present organization shall have given away before the advancing spirit of the age, and the glorious "Blue Kitchen" is a thing of the past,—you may be called to higher places of trust, I do in the name of our whole Company present you this Fireman's Trumpet.

Captain Crockett was evidently touched with the impressive and kindly remarks of the address and replied, thanking the members for their kindness and many acts of courtesy during his connection with them and assured them of his regard, which should ever be of the sincerest and deepest character through the rest of his life. These remarks were received with much applause.

The trumpet is a handsome one and bears the following inscription: "Presented to CAPT. DAVID CROCKETT, by

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the members of FOUNTAIN FIRE ASSOCIATION No. 3, DOVER, N. H., JULY 4, 1865, for his noble conduct."

COLLATIONS.

The Masons and Templars entertained their guests in fine style at the City Hall and Ham's Hall; the Odd Fellows also followed suit at their Hall in Morrill's Block; the Engine Companies also kept open house for their friends, doing the honors of the occasion with true hearted liberality and courtesy; the Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1, "Invincibles" had the latch string on the outside till a late hour Tuesday evening, and must have entertained some 500 or 600 people—really a bountiful affair. During the afternoon the Bands of the Day were entertained there, whose Leaders appropriately thanked their hosts for their courtesy. Toasts were given and remarks made by several gentlemen.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

Nothing of a serious character occurred to mar the harmony of the occasion—a complete instance of excellent municipal care and the good conduct of the thousands who were abroad from morning till night. It was the universal remark, that it was the most peaceful, quiet and respectable 4th in Dover for many years.

CONCLUSION.

So passed the 89th Anniversary of American Independence! A glorious day, well observed and now become historical. It is more sacred than ever and it becomes us to see that its influence is for our national and individual progress. "Our Country, One and Indivisible" should be the watch cry of every patriot. No more civil war, no foreign entanglements, liberty for all men, chains for none, our guiding star Peace, our disposition Good Will to all the World. We are a nation now respected and feared even by the old world. Our navy rides the sea with prouder confidence than ever, our armies command the deepest respect, our resources are unlimited, and our industries increasing, our flag is the symbol of Liberty. What more has any nation to ask for to prosper them than this? Let us keep right on in the honored path of Right and Justice to the highest culmination of national preeminence!

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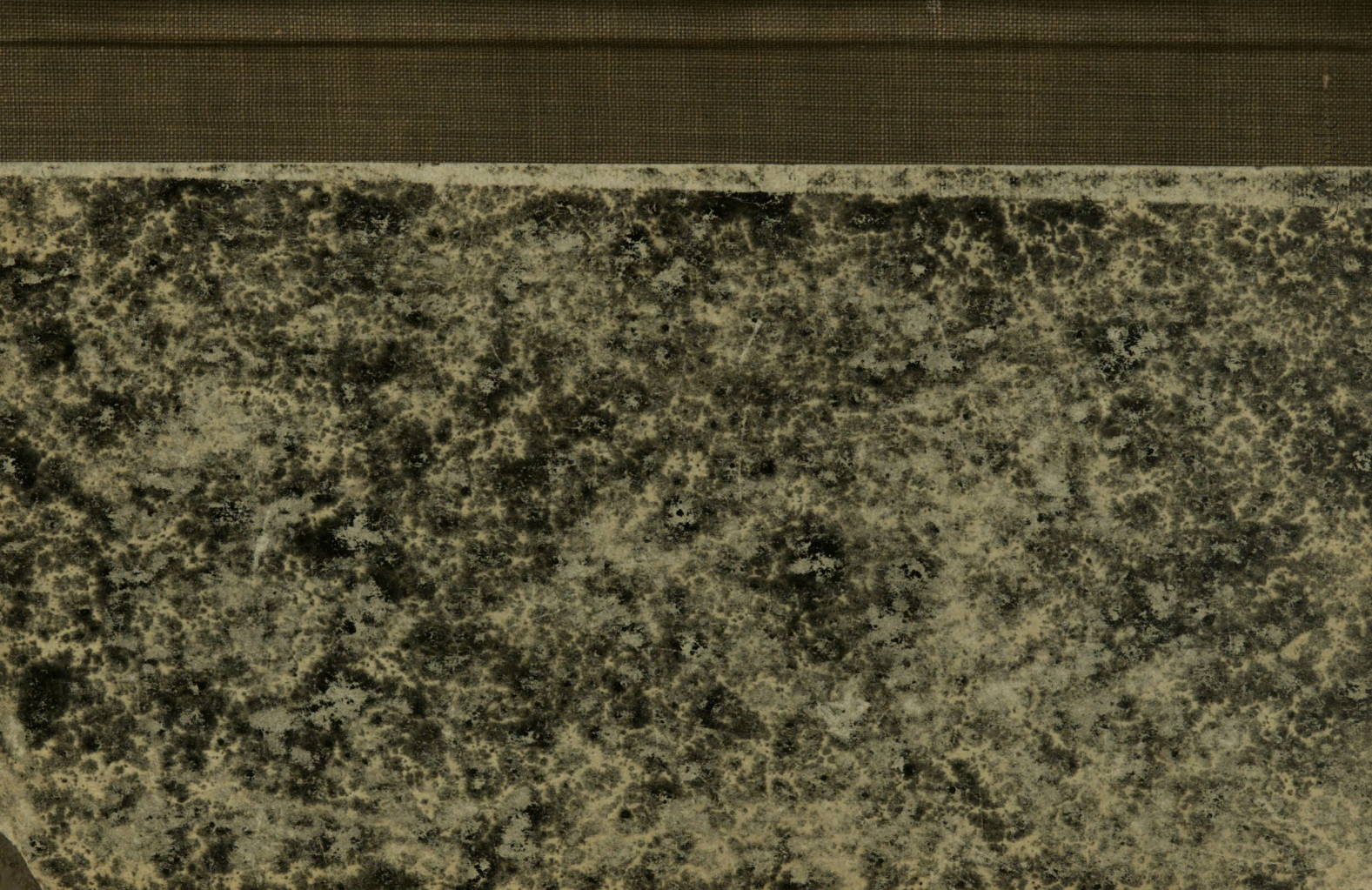
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